

at any price. The Havemeyer men dare not allow their supporters to see the arguments in favor of voting for Opdyke. No wonder.

Tammany's attempt to carry favor with the Irish at the meeting on Saturday evening, was ludicrously apparent. Beside the dirt-eating of John Van Buren, stands the fact that all principal speakers, Messrs. Brady, Meagher, McKee and Doherty, were Irishmen. Mr. Merkle, a German, Mayor Tiemann, and Mr. John H. Anthony, were allowed about twenty minutes at the close of the meeting, when most of the audience had gone home.

Friends of Opdyke and of Good Government! We have a task before us. Last December we cast 33,649 votes for Robert T. Hawa, triumphantly electing him over the forces of both Tammany and Mozart. The same work is now to be repeated. Shall our candidate for Mayor have fewer votes now than we gave to our candidate for Controller then?

On Saturday night the Fifteenth Ward American Council rescinded their former action in favor of Havemeyer and Tilden, and endorsed the nominees of the American Mayoralty Convention—George Opdyke for Mayor, Solomon L. Hull for Corporation Counsel, and Wm. T. Pinkney for Alder-House Governor. This indicates the current of public sentiment.

The Sunday Atlas lets us know that Mr. Andrew H. Green has secured the support of the laborers of the Central Park for Havemeyer and Tilden. Is this task, or has Mr. Green been electioneering among the laborers, in defiance of the rules of the Park? Perhaps the Commissioners had better inquire into it.

There can be nothing funnier than to hear the Havemeyer men pretending to Republicans and Americans that the pending election has reference to municipal affairs alone, and has nothing to do with national politics.

When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.

In two consecutive Municipal elections, that of 1857 and that of 1858, the People of New-York have beaten Tammany Hall. They will do the same in 1859.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Departmental Reports will be sent in with the President's Message as soon as the House is organized.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans meet an hour hence in caucus, on invitation of the Ohio Delegation, to consider the policy of calling a general Opposition or Republican conference. The Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Delegations both favor an Opposition call, to bring in all the elements, while a strict Republican call might not.

THE SOUTHERN AMERICANS.

It is now nearly ascertained that the Southern Americans cannot cooperate, but, with the exception of the Maryland men, will support Hill of Georgia, if the Democracy unite as they propose.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It is believed that 116 votes will elect a Speaker, as heretofore stated in my dispatches. Three Democrats will be absent, or non-voting, probably. The Republicans will only be short of Frank of New-York, who is sick, but still expected in time.

The principal Anti-Lecompton members have signified their readiness to support Sherman.

The Southern Opposition members are now holding a conference. Much canvassing is going on.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

I think the House will organize on Monday, and organize on the right basis. If not, it will be the fault of our own people. There are still differences to be harmonized and obstacles to be removed; but everything seems to be moving toward a favorable solution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1859.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Democrats, in caucus, have agreed to support Mr. Boocock of Virginia for Speaker to-morrow, as the South Americans have Mr. Gilmore of North Carolina, while no candidate has been agreed on by the Republicans or by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Mr. Sherman of Ohio and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania will both be voted for tomorrow, on the first ballot, and some think Mr. Grow will lead, but I do not. After a ballot or two, the Republican vote will doubtless concentrate on the strongest man. I hope that most of the Anti-Lecompton Democratic votes will then be cast for that man. I do not despair of an election to-morrow, though the chances are against it.

THE CLERKS.

If anybody is elected Clerk to-morrow by our side, John W. Forney will, I think, be the man, or James C. Allen of Illinois, the present incumbent.

SENEGANT-AT-ARMS.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry W. Hoffman of Maryland, lately beaten for member by a close vote, is most spoken of. If he should not be supported by our side, I think Mr. Glosbrenner of Pennsylvania, late Sergeant, will accomplish a reelection.

THE PRINTER.

Nothing is yet clear as to Printer or Doorkeeper. FILLISTERING.

There is a rumor that the Fire-Engineers propose to filibuster to-morrow, and make speeches about Old John Brown and Helper's book. As such speeches are clearly out of order, prior to the election of Speaker, I presume they will not be permitted. All signs forbode a stormy session. H. G.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1859.

THE ORGANIZATION.

All parties have no indicated basis upon which they will attempt to organize the House. The Republicans decided in caucus yesterday not to make a formal nomination for Speaker, but to proceed with the balloting as in the Thirty-fourth Congress. The Southern Americans held two caucuses yesterday. At the first they resolved to present Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, for the Speakership, but at the second they abandoned that purpose and agreed to enter the House uncommitted. The Maryland members will, under no condition of circumstances, support a Democrat for Speaker. Most of the Tennessee men are equally explicit.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus last night was attended by sixty members. Mr. Boocock was nominated for Speaker immediately. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, re-

ceiving only three votes. Mr. Boocock is the ardent and avowed friend of Mr. Hunter for President; and his selection, therefore, is considered as significant of party preference. Messrs. Clark, of Missouri, and Leake, of Virginia, were opposed to any nomination, but Messrs. Garnett and John Cochrane defeated the movement. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, carried a resolution appointing a committee of conference of five, doubtless with the ultimate intention of proposing an alliance with the Southern Americans. These movements may protract, but cannot prevent the ultimate election of the Opposition Speaker.

THE EXTRACTS FROM MR. HELPER'S BOOK.

The extracts from Mr. Helper's book, paraded by Democratic papers, were not in the compendium prepared for general circulation, contrasting the operation of Free and Slave labor, upon census data, and the Congressional names appended to them are, therefore, morally forged, as they never recommended any such sentiments. It is ascertained positively that Mr. Sherman never read or saw either the original book or the compendium, and has no recollection of signing the recommendation.

THE SAN JUAN MATTER.

Gen. Scott's proposition to Gov. Douglas was, that one hundred troops each side occupy San Juan; thus substantially restoring the previous status until the question of title could be determined by negotiation. Gov. Douglas expressed himself satisfied, but had to refer the proposition to the Executive Council.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message fills seven columns of *The Constitution*. It practically repeats the recommendation of last year concerning Mexico, by investing the Executive with increased power to use the army and navy at discretion; and enlarges upon the Harper's Ferry affair, and the Union.

ABSENT MEMBERS AND THE ORGANIZATION.

Three Democrats still absent: Messrs. Hamilton of Texas and Stallworth of Alabama are sick, and also Mr. Kunkel of Maryland, who will be here on Tuesday. Mr. Franks of New-York is now in Baltimore, and expected here to-morrow. After the first ballot, to-morrow, the choice of the Republicans will become manifest, and then they will concentrate immediately on the highest candidate. Mr. Brown of Kentucky will vote on the organization of the House, but not after the Speaker's election, as he cannot take the oath.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Nearly all the South Americans are now in conference. The probability is that they will agree not to vote for a Plurality resolution relative to the election of a Speaker, but will put forward their own candidate, who will be open to the suffrages of the other members of the House.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats will also probably agree not to vote for the plurality resolution, the design of many being to unite those two parties ultimately upon the American candidate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1859.

The Message will not be sent out of this city until the President knows what the House does, provided the organization of that body is a speedy one, and no copies of the Reports of the Secretaries are to be given out except as accompaniments with the President's Message.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Dec. 4—10 P. M.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., has not yet been signaled, and is considered hardly due.

The wind is blowing hard, and the weather is clearing up.

The Late Washington Irving.

TAKETOWN, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A discourse on the death of Washington Irving, will be delivered in the Second Dutch Church in this place, by the pastor, the Rev. John A. Todd, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

Injunction Granted.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Upon the application of Henry B. Harrison, esq., of New-Haven, counsel for the American Telegraph Company, Judge Ellsworth of Hartford this morning granted a preliminary injunction restraining John Buckingham of Fairfield, Conn., and all other persons, from interfering with their lines of telegraph through the State of Connecticut. Buckingham had willfully cut down the poles and wires of the Company, seriously interfering with their business.

The Telegraph Company have commenced two suits against Mr. Buckingham for damages—one for cutting down the telegraph poles, and another for forcibly preventing the employees of the line from making the necessary repairs; and it has been intimated that some of the parties whose messes were interrupted by the acts of Mr. Buckingham, and thereby sustained considerable loss and inconvenience, also intend commencing suits against him for damages. The Telegraph Company place their damages at \$2,000.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Havana dates of the 30th ult. are received. Sugar was firm. Molasses was scarce, and the market quiet. Corn declining; sales at 17½ cts. Exchange on London was 16½ cent premium, and on New-York 5½ cent.

The steamer Severance, and not the Savannah, was ashore on the beach.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, arrived here to-day, and is now addressing one of the largest political assemblies that ever met in Kansas.

The election for State officers takes place on Tuesday next.

Much confidence is felt of the early admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandotte Constitution.

Discovery of Lead Mines.

DEBUIQUE, Iowa, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Within the past week, large and rich deposits of lead ore, valued at from \$100,000 to \$200,000 have been discovered near this city.

The Democratic State Convention, for the election of delegates to Charleston, will be held at Des Moines February 22.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 3—9 P. M.

The buildings of the Troy Hosiery Company, which were partially destroyed by fire about two months since, are now in flames.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

The steamship Canada arrived from Boston at 9 o'clock this morning having been delayed by a dense fog. She sailed for Liverpool shortly afterward.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—We were visited with a snow-storm yesterday. The weather is cold and clear to-day.

Thermometer 2° below zero. All steamers, with the exception of the ferry-boats, have gone into Winter quarters.

KINGSTON, U. C., Dec. 3.—Weather fine and frosty this morning. Six inches of snow fell last night.

PICKWICK, Dec. 3.—Weather clear and frosty to-day. Last night considerable snow fell.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Weather clear and cold. Some snow fell yesterday afternoon.

QUEBEC, Dec. 3.—Weather clear and cold. Snow-storm last night. River full of ice.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Two or three inches of snow fell last night, and to-day we have a very inclement storm of snow, with a strong N. E. wind.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—About four inches of snow fell last night, and it has been hailing all day to-day. The steamer Isaac Newton did not arrive from New-York till 11 p. m., and the Central cars were behind time two hours on account of the storm. There is quite a freshet in the river, and no prospect of its closing yet, unless the weather gets much colder. It is quite moderate now, and there is a prospect of rain. There are no signs of the canal closing yet.

JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

JOHN BROWN'S REMAINS.

The mortal remains of John Brown were brought to this city on the Albany boat, on Saturday evening, in the charge of J. Miller McKim, esq., of Philadelphia, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Mrs. Brown to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of receiving them from the authorities of Virginia. The intention, at first, was to stop over Sunday in Philadelphia, partly that the body might, as soon as possible, receive the attention of an undertaker, and partly that Mrs. Brown might have opportunity for rest, after the terrible ordeal through which she had passed; but the prospect of the body's approach produced such an excitement in that city—an excitement of enthusiasm among its admirers, and of curiosity on the part of the people generally—that the Mayor believed it would be impossible, if the body should remain, to preserve that order which the decencies of the occasion and a proper regard for the feelings of the afflicted widow required, and therefore he peremptorily insisted that another stopping-place should be selected.

The hour of arrival in New-York being unknown, the body was quietly landed here, and placed in the hands of an undertaker, who performed the required offices, and put it in condition to be seen by the family and friends on its arrival at North Elba. There is reason to believe that, as no unexpected delay shall occur, it will reach its destination in such a state that the children may look upon their father's face and witness no other change than that which death naturally produces. Mrs. Brown tarried in Philadelphia, with sympathizing friends, until Sunday evening, when, in company with Mr. Richard P. Halliwell of Boston, she came to this city to rejoin Mr. McKim in the passage to North Elba. She is, of course, naturally anxious to reach her home as soon as possible. They will probably be joined at Albany by a few friends from the East, who will accompany them on their sad and solemn errand.

THE EXECUTION OF CAPT. BROWN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3, 1859.

Telegraphing from Charleston to Harper's Ferry to *THE TRIBUNE* being out of the question, I am forced to lose a day and write from this place. The execution was in the highest degree imposing and solemn, and without disturbance of any kind. Lines of militia and pickets encircled the field for ten miles around, and over five hundred troops were posted all about the gallows. At 7 o'clock in the morning workmen began to erect the scaffold, the timber having been hauled the night previous. At 8 o'clock began to arrive. Troopers were posted around the field at fifty feet apart, and two lines of sentries further in. The troops did not form below around the gallows, but were so disposed as to command every approach. The sun shone brightly, and the picture presented to the eye was really splendid. As each company arrived it took its allotted position. On the easterly side were the Cadets, with their right wing flanked by a detachment of men with whetstones; on the northeast, the Richmond Grays; on the south, Company F of Richmond; on the north, the Winchester Continentals, and to preserve order in the crowd, the Alexandria Riflemen and Capt. Gibson's Rockingham Company were stationed at the entrance gate, and on the outskirts. At 11 o'clock the procession came in sight, and at once all conversation and noise ceased. A dead stillness reigned over the field, and the tramp of the approaching troops alone broke the silence. The escort of the prisoner was composed of Capt. Scott's company of cavalry, one company of Major Loring's battalion of defendibles, Capt. Williams's Mounted Guard, Capt. Scott's Petersburg Grays, Company D, Capt. Miller, of the Virginia Volunteers, and Young Guard, Capt. Rader, the whole under the command of Col. T. P. August, assisted by Major Loring—the cavalry at the head and rear of the column.

The prisoner sat upon the box which contained his coffin, and, although pale from confinement, seemed strong. The wagon in which he rode was drawn by two white horses. From the time of leaving jail until he mounted the gallows stairs he wore a smile upon his countenance, and his keen eye took in every detail of the scene. There was no blenching nor the remotest approach to cowardice or nervousness. His remarks have not been correctly reported in the Baltimore and New-York papers. As he was leaving jail, when asked if he thought he could endure his fate, he said, "I can endure anything but parting from friends; that is very hard." On the road to the scaffold, he said, in reply to an inquiry, "It has been a characteristic of me from infancy not to suffer from physical fear. I have suffered a thousand times more from bashfulness than from fear." On entering the field he said, as if surprised, "I see all persons are excluded from the field except the military." I was very near the old man, and scrutinized him closely. He seemed to take in the whole scene at a glance, and he straightened himself up proudly, as if to set to the soldiers an example of a soldier's courage. The only motion he made, beyond a swaying to and fro of his body, was that some patting of his knees with his hands that we noticed throughout his trial and while in jail. As he came upon an eminence near the gallows, he cast his eyes over the beautiful landscape and followed the windings of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance. He looked up earnestly at the sun and sky, and all about, and then remarked, "This is a beautiful country. I have not cast my eye over it before—that is, while passing through the field." The cortege passed half around the gallows to the east side, where it halted. The troops composing the escort took up their assigned position, but the Petersburg Grays, as the immediate body guard, remained as before, closely hemming in the prisoner. They finally opened ranks to let him pass out, when, with the assistance of two men, he descended from the wagon, bidding good by to those within it; and then, with firm step and erect form, he strode past Jailor, Sheriff, and officers, and was the first person to mount the scaffold steps. He then looked about him, principally in the direction of the people, in the far distance. Then to Capt. Avis, his jailor, he said, "I have no words to thank you for all your kindness to me." To Sheriff Campbell he remarked, "Let there be no more delay than is necessary." His black slouched hat was then removed, his elbows and ankles were pinioned, and the white hood was drawn over his head. The Sheriff requested him to step forward on the trap. He said, "You have put this thing over my head and I cannot see; you must lead me." There are eight minutes of suspense, while the stupid cavalry are trying to find their proper position. Impatient at the delay, Col. Scott gives the signal, Sheriff Campbell seizes the rope with his hatchet, the trap falls with a horrid screech of its hinges, and the unfortunate man swings off into the air.

There was but one spasmodic effort of the hands to clutch at the neck, but for nearly five minutes the limbs jerked and quivered. He seemed to retain an extraordinary hold upon life. One who has seen numbers of men hung before told me he had never seen so hard a struggle. After the body had dangled in mid air for twenty minutes, it was examined by the surgeons for signs of life. First the Charlestown physicians went up and made their examination, and after them the military surgeons, the prisoner being executed by the civil power and with military assistance as well. To see them lifting up the arms, now powerless, that once were so strong, and placing their ears to the breast of the corpse, holding it steady by passing an arm around it, was revolting in the extreme. And so the body dangled and swung by its neck, turning to this side or that when moved by the surgeons, and swinging, pendulum like, from the force of the south wind that was blowing, until, after thirty-eight minutes from the time of swinging off, it was ordered to be cut down, the authorities being quite satisfied that their dreaded enemy was dead. The body was lifted upon the scaffold and fell into a heap as limp as a rag. It was then put into the black walnut coffin, the body guard closed in about the wagon, the cavalry led the van, and the mournful procession moved off.

Throughout the whole sad proceeding the utmost order and decorum reigned. I think that when the prisoner was on the gallows, words in ordinary tones might have been heard all over the forty-acre field. In less than fifteen minutes the whole military force had left the field of execution, a dozen sentries alone, perhaps, remaining. The townspeople having been kept at a considerable distance, and none from the country about being allowed to approach nearer than a mile, there were not, I think, counting soldiers and civilians, more than a thousand spectators. A great feeling of exasperation prevails in consequence of this foolish stringency, and it is a wonder that conflicts have not arisen between the citizens and their protectors.

John Brown, although at times willing to argue with the local clergy upon religious matters, has absolutely rejected all appearance of spiritual comfort at their hands, even maintaining that those who were capable of countenancing Slavery, were not fit to come between him and his God. The other day, he said, that instead of any clergyman of Charlestown, if they would suffer him to be followed to the place of execution by a family of little negro children, headed by a pious slave mother, it would be all he would ask. *The New-York Herald* reports him to have said when told that his wife could not remain with him more than three or four hours, "I want this favor from the State of Virginia." This is incorrect, for with the same contemptuous independence which he has ever displayed, he said, proudly, "Oh, I don't ask any 'favors' of the State of Virginia. You must do your 'duty.'" When the husband and wife parted, she shed some tears, but the old hero, patting her on the shoulder, said, "Mary, this is not right. Show that you have nerves." She is said to have straightened herself up as if electrified, and wept no more. The body left Charlestown under escort in the afternoon, and at Harper's Ferry was delivered up to Mrs. Brown. Like a string that snaps after great tension, the public mind at Charlestown seemed relieved the moment that the body had been returned to the jail. The extra sentries were called in, and people were suffered once more to press in and out of town with tolerable freedom. The dread is not all removed yet, however, for every night mysterious lights are seen to shoot up, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which are answered elsewhere. Despite all vigilance and search, no cause can be assigned, and it is, therefore, believed that parties of rascals are patiently biding their time to take revenge, when fancied security once more prevails. It is said that there can be no shadow of doubt that large bodies of armed men have been hovering very near to Charlestown, and the remaining prisoners are guarded with the most jealous vigilance. Yesterday morning orders were issued that no more visitors shall be admitted to the prisoners, they having implored the authorities to give them their little remaining time for reflection.

THE EXECUTION ON FRIDAY LAST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Before this can reach you, the telegraph will have given the intelligence of John Brown's death, and the attendant circumstances. I am told that the general report will include the most minute details of the occasion; so that all that is left for me to do is to supply such particulars of incident as may probably be omitted in a record prepared for universal circulation.

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The events of last Thursday caused a more intense excitement than any that have been witnessed in Charlestown. This morning was occupied in the preparation of the field of death, which was marked out with military precision according to the plans of Gen. Taliaferro, with lines for the troops at the distance of fifty yards from the spot selected for the gallows, and distinct positions for the officers of the day, and the Commander-in-Chief. These arrangements were watched with great public interest, but their attraction ended at once, when, at noon, the knowledge that John Brown's wife was expected became general.

Mrs. Brown had arrived in the morning at Harper's Ferry, and was anxious to proceed at once to Charlestown, but the rigors of military discipline were not to be relaxed, and it was determined that her progress and arrival should be made the occasion of the most imposing warlike display that could be made. At 1 o'clock, twenty-five of Capt. Scott's cavalry corps—the Black Horse Rangers—surrounded the carriage in which Mrs. Brown was to be brought hither, and with much clashing of arms and glittering display, the procession departed. Three hours elapsed, during which the curiosity of the populace swelled near to bursting. At 4 o'clock, the return of the cavalcade was announced, and in an instant the road to the jail was thronged with hundreds of eager gazers.

For a brief time the way was obstructed, and the carriage and escort paused before the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, while a body of troops, with much pomp and circumstance, made clear the way and formed a hollow square reaching from the carriage to the jail. As soon as all was ready, the cavalcade passed on, and, through double rows of pointed bayonets and amid thickly-planted pieces of artillery, the grief-stricken woman found her way to the door beyond which her husband, shackled and fettered, awaited her coming. By Captain Moore, who came with her to Harper's Ferry, she was led into the presence of Gen. Taliaferro, Sheriff Campbell, Mr. Andrew Hunter, and jailer Avis. Here the dreary dignities of formal reception were continued. For fifteen minutes still platitudes befall her. With singularly bad taste the Commander-in-Chief assured her that if she should ever be disposed to visit Virginia again, he could readily invite her to Charlestown, where she would receive true Southern hospitality. Soon after, she was taken aside by Mrs. Avis and searched. The bolts were then withdrawn, and accompanied by the jailer, Mrs. Brown went to meet her husband for the last time.

A few minutes before her admission, Stephens was removed from Brown's cell, into one adjoining. In the little interval that remained, Capt. Moore entered to apprise Brown that his wife would soon be with him. Before he left, he asked Brown to endorse a check which had been handed to him by a gentleman who had accompanied Mrs. Brown from the North, but who had been left at the Ferry. The check read thus:

PHILADELPHIA, 11th Month, 30, 1859.
No. 1.
THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.
Pay to JOHN BROWN (now of Virginia), or order, Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars.
JOHN H. CAVENDER.

Brown's indorsement, in his usual, firm, and bold characters, was as follows:

Pay to the order of MARY A. BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

Gen. Taliaferro, and the other gentlemen constituting the committee of reception, then entered the cell for the purpose of informing Brown that his interview with his wife must of necessity be short. "I hope," said Brown, "that it may be two or three hours." "I do not think," said Gen. Taliaferro, "that I can grant so long a time." "Well," answered Brown, "I ask nothing of you, sir; I beg nothing from the State of Virginia. Carry out your orders, General, that is enough. I am content." The interview was, however, allowed to last four hours.

Mrs. Brown was led into the cell by the jailer. Her husband rose, and, as she entered, received her in his arms. No word was spoken; but, if we may believe Capt. Avis, their silence was more eloquent than any utterance could have been. For some minutes they stood speechless—Mrs. Brown resting her head upon her husband's breast, and clasping his neck with her arms. At length they sat down, and spoke; and from Capt. Avis, who was the only witness of that sorrowful scene, the following record comes:

John Brown spoke first. "Wife, I am glad to see you," he said.

"My dear husband, it is a hard fate."

"Well, well; cheer up. We must all bear it in the best manner we can. I believe it is all for the best."

"Our poor children; God help them."

"Those that are dead to this world are angels in another. How are all those still living? Tell them their father died without a single regret for the course he has pursued—that he is satisfied that he is right in the eyes of God and of all just men."

Mrs. Brown then spoke of their remaining children, and their home. Brown's voice, as he alluded to the bereavements of his family, was broken with emotion. After a brief pause, Brown said:

"Mary, I would like you to get the bodies of our two boys who were killed at Harper's Ferry, also the bodies of the two Thompsons, and after